OLD ENGLAND.

By ARGUS CENTOCULI, *Inſpector-General of* Great-Britain.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1750. [N°. 351.]

" Lisbon, Nov. 24.

The neceſſary Orders are preparing for the Evacuation of Nova Colonia, *and fixing the Pillars to be erected on the Boundaries agreed on by the Treaty of the 13th of January laſt, between this Court and that of* Spain."

Paragraph of News.

THE all-graſping Views of the Houſe of *Bourbon* have been ſo manifeſt for half a Century paſt, that it is equally the Duty of Politicians to watch over and expoſe, and of Princes to obſtruct and reſtrain, them. I might ſay, thoſe Views have ſo long operated with great and ſurpriſing Effect: For they were before obvious in the many unjuſt and cruel Wars of *Lewis* XIV. to extend his Frontiers, and oppreſs his weak Neighbours. But the Year 1700 ſaw a Grandſon of that *Lewis* aſcend the Throne of *Spain*, and ſit ſo firmly in it, with the Aſſiſtance of his Grandfather, as to leave all the Succeſſes of a moſt victorious Confederate-War.

Within theſe laſt Twenty Years a double Crown has been ſnatched from the Head of the Firſt Sovereign in *Europe*, and beſtowed on a Second Son of the *Spaniſh* Monarch. A Third Brother has lately been obliged with a Ducal Diadem; and a Fourth, if any Credit may be given to repeated Advices, is to be more amply provided for by a Secular Sovereignty, than he is already by the two beſt Preferments in the Pope's Gift. At the ſame Time the elder Brother fills the Throne of their deceaſed Father.

Such a Knot of Brethren, actually reigning, had never ever a Parallel in antient or modern Hiſtory! How happy is it for *Europe*, that his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty has no Son but the Heir-apparent to his Crown! A Duke of *Anjou*, at ſuch a Time as this, muſt have had at leaſt as good a Proviſion as a Second Son of *Spain*.

But it is not alone in theſe Settlements for Cadet Princes, that the Family of *Bourbon* diſplays it's Moderation and Equity. The Two Heads of *France* and *Spain* are continually aiming at new Encroachments for their own particular Benefit. The Acquiſition of *Lorrain* by the former, is freſh in Memory. The Practices now on foot to wreſt from us the beſt Part of *Nova Scotia*, and eſtabliſh *French* Colonies in Defiance of our better Right, and a mutual Agreement to leave them in a neutral State, in the the Iſlands of *Tobago*, *St. Lucia*, and others, cannot but raiſe the Indignation of every *Briton* at this Time. And with regard to *Spain*, we have an Inſtance of the ſame Spirit in the compulſory Treaty, lately impoſed on the declining King of *Portugal*; in conſequence of which, his preſent *Portugueſe* Majeſty is obliged to ſurrender up the Settlement of *Nova Colonia*, or the *Holy Sacrament*.

There is ſomething ſo ſimilar in the Nature of this Acquiſition to *Spain*, and that which the *French* endeavour to make from us in *Nova Scotia*, that the former is the more worthy of our Notice: And as there has of late been much ſaid concerning this Treaty betwixt the Courts of *Madrid* and *Lisbon*, and yet the Subject of it hath been very imperfectly underſtood, I ſhall employ the Remainder of this Paper to give the *Engliſh* Reader ſome little Knowledge of that Affair. This I am the better enabled to do, as I have now in my Hands a Treatiſe written originally in the *Portugueſe* Tongue, by Order of Prince *Peter*, afterwards King, when he was only Regent of *Portugal*, and from thence tranſlated into *French*,* in which the Rights of *Portugal* to that Colony are as well ſupported, both by Facts and Arguments, as any Queſtion of Property can be by the moſt able Civilians.

As to the Situation of this Colony, it is on the Northern Side of the great River *de la Plata*, near it's Influx into the Sea, where it appears rather as a vaſt Gulph than the Mouth of a River. The principal *Portugueſe* Settlement was almoſt oppoſite (tho' at the Diſtance of many Leagues, on account of the Breadth of the River) to the *Spaniſh* Town of *Buenos Ayres*, their chief Port in that Part of the World. It was this Situation that raiſed the Jealouſy of the *Spaniards*, who could not be content without having the whole Courſe of that River, the largeſt in the World, entirely in their Poſſeſſion on both Sides. And it is a Circumſtance of the ſame Kind, that now ſtimulates the *French* to diſpute with us the Property of the greateſt Part of *Nova Scotia*; tho' ceded to us by themſelves in the moſt ſolemn Manner. They would exclude us entirely both from the River and the Gulph of *St. Laurence*; of both which, the Poſſeſſion of *Nova Scotia*, in it's full and natural Extent, would give us the Command.

It was in the Year 1680, that the Regent *Peter*, being perſuaded of the abſolute Right of his Country, began to eſtabliſh the new Colony on *la Plata* River. The *Spaniſh* Governor at *Buenos Ayres* immediately took the Alarm, and not only interrupted the Settlement, but carried off a great Part of the *Portugueſe* Adventurers to the *Spaniſh* Town. This immediately produced a Diſcuſſion between the Two Crowns, which ended in a Treaty, whereby it was agreed, that Reparation ſhould be made to the *Portugueſe*, who were not however to extend their Settlement, or augment the Number of People in it, 'till the Rights of the two Nations could be finally determined. It was in conſequence of this Treaty (an Agreement much like that betwixt *England* and *France*, in regard to *St. Lucia* and *St. Vincent*) that the Piece now before me was written on the *Portugueſe* Side, and made public to all *Europe*.

While ſuch a Prince as *Charles* II. the laſt of the *Auſtrian* Line, ſat on the Throne of *Spain*, there was not much Danger either of violent Meaſures to expel the *Portugueſe* from their new Settlement, or of any political Fetch that could be impoſed on ſuch a Prince as *Peter*, to make them abandon it by Treaty. Accordingly, I do not find that any more Noiſe was made about the Affair 'till *Philip* V. had ſtep'd into the *Spaniſh* Throne, and, thro' the Influence of *French* Councils, began to have an Eye on this Colony, which he actually ſeized during the War that followed. It was then thought neceſſary to republiſh the Deduction of the *Portugueſe* Title, which produced the Edition of 1713.

By the 6th Article of the Treaty ſigned in *February* 1715, between *Philip* V. of *Spain*, and *John* V. of *Portugal*, his Catholic Majeſty agreed " not only " to reſtore to his *Portugueſe* Majeſty the Territory " and Colony of *the Sacrament*, ſituate on the " Northern Banks of the River *de la Plata* in " *America*; but to reſign up, in his own Name, and " that of all his Deſcendents, Succeſſors and Heirs, " all Action and Right which he could pretend to " have upon the ſaid Territory and Colony; making " the ſaid Ceſſion and Reſignation in the moſt forcible " and authentic Terms:" With a great deal more to the ſame Purpoſe;—Juſt as *France*, in the preceding Treaty of *Utrecht*, had reſigned all *Nova Scotia*, with it's Iſlands and Dependencies, to *Great Britain* forever.

Tho' this Treaty again threw a Damp on all the *Spaniſh* Pretenſions, and they were carefully concealed for many Years after; the late Event hath ſhewn, that no Projects of Acquiſition, which have been formed by any Prince of the *Bourbon* Family, are ever abſolutely relinquiſhed by a ſucceeding Prince of the ſame Family, however they may be diſguiſed 'till an Opportunity falls of giving them Effect. This Opportunity was found in the Infanity and Dotage of an antient King, who had put himſelf entirely into the Hands of a Prieſt. It is not improbable, by what we know concerning the Virtues of thoſe miniſterial Prieſts, that Father *Gaſpard* might be prevailed on to procure the Treaty of *January* laſt, for the Ceſſion of *Nova Colonia* to *Spain*, by the ſame ſhining and powerful Arguments that prevailed on Cardinal *Portacarriero*, at the Death of King *Charles* II. to procure the Acknowlegement of the Duke of *Anjou*'s Right to ſucceed him, by the *Spaniſh* Nobility.

It is impoſſible, in the ſmall Compaſs to which I am confined, to enter into the Particulars by which the *Portugueſe* Title to *Nova Colonia* is irrefragably eſtabliſhed. I will only obſerve, that the Author ſhews, from a Croud of Hiſtorians and Geographers, that the Rivers of *Maragnon* and *la Plata* had always been conſidered as the Northern and Southern Boundaries of *Braſil*: That he alſo ſhews, from Reaſon, and ſupports his Argument by a Multitude of Examples drawn from other Countries in all Parts of the World, how natural and cuſtomary it is to make Rivers, and eſpecially great ones, the Boundaries betwixt Provinces and States. He inſiſts likewiſe on the Pope's Donation, which, as it has always been pleaded on the other Side when it would ſerve a Turn, ought to have it's Weight, and be as binding on his Catholic as on his Moſt Faithful Majeſty; how ridiculous ſoever a Right derived from ſuch a Grant is in fact, and muſt ever be eſteemed by us Proteſtants. In a Word, he brings together every Argument that can ſerve his Purpoſe, and urges every one of them with all the Force it can bear.

But what are Arguments, what is Right, either by Grant, Preſcription, or any other Title, when they claſh with the Views of a mighty Monarch of the Houſe of *Bourbon*? If Clearneſs of Title can avail, is there a Title clearer than *Great Britain*'s to ALL *Nova Scotia*, and ſome of the Iſlands which are the preſent Subject of Controverſy? But every Incommodity muſt be removed out of the Way of theſe Lords of the Univerſe: Every Convenience, every Security, muſt be allowed them, tho' never ſo much to the Prejudice and Hazard of Powers leſs conſiderable. *Spain* has it now in her Option, upon the leaſt Miſunderſtanding with *Portugal*, to invade or diſtreſs the other Provinces of *Braſil* from this new Acquiſition. And if we allow the *French* to keep Poſſeſſion of any Part of *Nova Scotia*, we ſhall be in the ſame Condition, or worſe, than the *Portugueſe* have now put themſelves. An Invaſion from thence of the Part we are permitted to ſettle, and of the neighbouring Province of *New England*, will be much eaſier than the other, as our People there are much nearer their Enemy, than the *Portugueſe* are to their's, in the beſt-inhabited Provinces of *Braſil*.

There is ſuch an Uniformity (as I have obſerved) in the Conduct of the Two Courts of *France* and *Spain*, and ſuch a Reſemblance between the Caſes of *Nova Colonia* and *Nova Scotia*, that I preſume Nobody will think the Notice I have taken of the former was unneceſſary at preſent. The *Portugueſe* have ſubmitted; they have given up the Property conteſted to his Catholic Majeſty. The Queſtion that remains is, Whether we ſhall follow the Example of our conſtant and faithful Ally, and, with the ſame Complaiſance, oblige the Moſt Chriſtian Monarch in his Pretenſions on *Nova Scotia* and the Iſlands? This Queſtion is not for me to determine, except by my bare Opinion, which all my Readers will know without my declaring it. If it can prevail on the Judgment of others, who may render it effectual, I have obtained my whole Purpoſe. Let me only add, that the Idea of Univerſal Monarchy may not be a mere Chimæra, if all the Princes of the Houſe of *Bourbon*, whoſe Rights may in Time center in a ſingle Perſon, are ſuffered to ſucceed in all their moſt extravagant Pretenſions.

* The French Title is, *Notice & Juſtification du Titre, & bonne Foy, avec laquelle l'on a eſtably la Nouvelle Colonie* du Sacrament *de* Rio da Prata, *&c. A la Haye, 1713.*—This is a new Edition, printed from one made in 1681, when the Diſpute about this Colony firſt had it's Riſe.

LONDON.

It is confirm'd from Paris, that between the 6th and 7th of this Inſtant, N. S. died at Montauban, in the South of France, in the 53d Year of his Age, the Right Hon. William Earl of Sutherland, Lord Strathnaver; whoſe Death is much regretted by thoſe who had the Honour of his Acquaintance, eſpecially his Countrymen, with whom he made a glorious Appearance in the Cauſe of their King and Country againſt the Pretender in the late Rebellion. He is ſucceeded in Honors and Eſtate, by his Son William Lord Strathnaver, now Earl of Sutherland, a young Nobleman of great Expectations, of the Age of 15.

We hear that Lord Manſel is ſucceeded in his Title of Baronet, by Edward Manſel, Eſq; of Swanſea in Wales; and that Part of his Lordſhip's Eſtate devolves with the Title.

Thurſday Mr. Alderman Janſſen, Member of Parliament for the City of London, was married at St. George's Hanover-ſquare, to Miſs Soulegre, Daughter of Colonel Soulegre of Antigua; a young Lady of a conſiderable Fortune, and deſerving of every Happineſs which the nuptial State can beſtow.

We hear that a general Survey is order'd to be made of the Navy; the Government being reſolv'd to keep the Fleet in proper Repair, to be ready in Caſe of any Emergency.

The Place of Keeper of Ludgate, vacant by the Death of Mr. Davis, is not yet filled up; the Perſon who was recommended to the Court of Aldermen laſt Tueſday not being approv'd of by the ſaid Court.

Friday 7-Night ten Boys, and as many Girls, were taken (by Lot) into the Foundling Hoſpital, out of 64 that were preſented; ſo that they were obliged to turn away 44. By which the Publick may ſee how neceſſary it is to contribute liberally to the Inlargement of this moſt uſeful Charity, in order to enable them to take in, as in France and other Countries, all that ſhall be preſented.

We hear the Rev. Mr. John Weſley, Senior Fellow of Lincoln College Oxford, has purchaſed the New Wells, near the London Spaw, Clerkenwell, and that he intends with all convenient Speed to fit up the ſame for a Tabernacle.

On Thurſday came on a Trial at Guild-Hall, before Lord Chief Juſtice Willes, wherein an eminent Broker of this City was Plaintiff, and a Captain of a Man of War Defendant, on Account of Money lent, when the Jury gave a Verdict of 300 l. for the Plaintiff.

Thurſday a remarkable Trial came on before the Lord Chief Juſtice Lee in Guildhall, wherein a Sailor was Plaintiff, and a Captain of an Indiaman Defendant, for Wages due to the Sailor; when after a Trial of three Hours, the Jury brought in a Verdict for the Plaintiff, with 25 l. 8 s. Damages and Coſts.

Monday the Bodies of three Perſons that were lately drowned in the Graveſend Tilt-Boat, were taken up floating near Cockold's Point, in the Pockets of one of which were found a Gold Watch, a Pocket-Book, and ſeveral Things of Value.

They write from Newport in Rhode-Iſland, that a Veſſel was arrived there from the Bay, who gives an Account that the Spaniards had taken a French trading Sloop, which they made a Cruizer, which Veſſel and a Galley have taken ſundry Veſſels belonging to the Engliſh. Their Rendezvous is at Ratten. Theſe Letters add, that the Oſwego, Capt. Lilly, from New York, bound to the Bay, was taken by the Spaniards off Rattan.

We are aſſured from Kendall in Weſtmoreland, that the Report in ſome of the News Papers of a Sickneſs prevailing there, is without Foundation.

Thurſday 7-Night the following Perſons were committed by Alderman Rawlinſon to the Poultry Compter, viz. Richard Matthews, on a violent Suſpicion of ſtealing Logwood, the Property of Perſons unknown; James Emerſon for ſtealing Tobacco from Galley Key, the Property of Mr. Hanbury; and John Waltham, on Suſpicion of ſtealing from a Houſe in French Ordinary Court, ſome Iron Bars the Property of Charles Gore, Eſq;

The ſame Gentleman alſo committed to the Poultry-Compter, one Robert Neal, (who was Servant to a principal Receiver of the Merchants ſtolen Goods,) charged upon the Oath of Richard Matthews, for being a Party concerned in the ſtealing Logwood from the Merchants, upwards of 20 Tons of which ſort of Goods have been lately ſtolen, from on board Ships in the River.

On Friday twenty-five Perſons confined for Debt in Whitechappel-Priſon, found Means to eſcape from thence by breaking through a ſtrong Party Wall.

Concluſion of the Proceedings in the Court-Martial at Rocheſter, began in our laſt.

December 6.

"This Day Mr. Griffin began and went thro' his Defence. He called but few Evidences, and asked but few Queſtions. He endeavoured to demonſtrate, that had he ſtood to Sea after the Enemy, he ſhould not have been able to have brought them to Action; that he apprehended his quitting the Coaſt, with an Enemy ſo near, would have endangered not only Fort St. David, but the other Settlements; and to make this appear probable, he added, that he muſt have gone to Leeward, which was a contrary Courſe to that of the Enemy, as afterwards appeared. He concluded his Defence with obſerving, that his Accuſation had it's Foundation in Malice. The Preſident ſpared no Trouble to inform himſelf clearly of the Affair, and to have it impartially ſtated on both Sides. After which the Court broke up, deferring their Judgment 'till the next Day,

December 7,

When about Nine, the Signal was made for the Court to ſit; but no body elſe was ſuffered to go on board, 'till the firing another Gun at Eleven called Mr. Griffin on board. The Reſolutions of the Court were then read, which were very long, every thing for and againſt being particularly expreſſed, & unanimouſly agreed to, yes or no: After which the Sentence was read, viz. That he fell under the 27th Article in the 13th of Charles II. namely, Negligence in performing the Duty impoſed on him; for which, they adjudged him to be ſuſpended from his Rank as a Flag-Officer during his Majeſty's Pleaſure. ——It was the Opinion of the Court, that it would have been more prudent in him to have taken the diſabled Ship's Men, (viz. the Pearl's and Eltham's) than to have waited for the Men from the Hoſpital. Mr. Griffin, ſurprized at the Sentence, was mute for ſome Time; but at laſt asked for a Copy of the Sentence, which was granted him; and on going off the Quarter-Deck, he ſaid, "'Tis a hard Sentence."

Yeſterday 7-Night 20 Priſoners were tried at the Seſſions Houſe in the Old Bailey, 3 of whom were capitally convicted, viz.

John Watling and John Carbold, alias Chck-Eye, for Smuggling; and

John Richardſon, for a Burglary.

On Saturday 6 Priſoners were tried, 2 whereof were capitally convicted, viz.

Wm Baker, a Sugar-Baker, for uttering eight Eaſt-India Warrants, with an Intent to defraud.

Joſhua Weſt, for embezzling a Sum of Money belonging to the Governor and Company of the Bank of England. He pleaded guilty, or 'tis thôt he might have been acquitted, as the Money he embezzled was ſaid to be the Property of one of the Clerks of the Bank, and not of the Bank itſelf; and therefore, if this is true, the Bank could have had no Right to proſecute.

Monday 22 Priſoners were tried, 5 of whom were capitally convicted, viz.

Wm Dawſon and John Forſter, for robbing Mr. Humphrys of a Watch and Four Guineas and a Half in Wapping.

Little John for robbing Ja. O Farrel, in Stepney Fields, in Company with the above Dawſon.

Charles Speckman, for ſtealing a Watch out of the Shop of Mr. Honychurch in Fleetſtreet. And

Katherine Conner, for forging a Seaman's Will. And

Thurſday the Seſſions ended, when Sentence of Death was paſſed on thoſe capitally convicted.

'Tis ſaid that great Intereſt is making, in order to ſave the Life of Mr. Baker, the Sugar-Baker.

Laſt Saturday Evening, Alice Trueman was committed to the Poultry-Compter by Alderman Aſgill, on Suſpicion of defrauding Mr. Bradley, Mr. Blake, and ſeveral other Linnen-Drapers. Her Cuſtom was to go to a Shop and look out a Parcel of Goods, and order them as ſhe thought proper for her Purpoſe; ſome ſhe ordered to be ſent to Mr. Wilcox in Cannon-Street, and others to Meſſ. Roddy and Baker in Coleman-Street, under Pretence of being paid in Half-pence; and while ſhe was looking over the Goods, 'tis ſurpected that ſhe concealed ſomething of Value. Saturday in the Afternoon ſhe was at Mr. Field's, a Hoſier in Gracechurch-Street, and had agreed for upwards of Twenty Pounds Worth of Stockings; but Mr. Blake going by the Door, went into the Shop and challenged her with a Fraud, and charged a Conſtable with her before ſhe had compleated her Order. This Woman was, after a ſhort Examination Yeſterday at Guildhall, admitted to Bail.

Laſt Saturday Night, between Eleven and Twelve o'Clock, three Fellows well-arm'd, robb'd ſeveral Perſons between Aldgate and Gracechurch-ſtreet from one they took near Four Pounds, and us very ill for making Reſiſtance.

Tueſday was brought before Aldermen Rawlinſon two Fellows, apprehended by James Emmerſon, a Conſtable at the Cuſtom-Houſe, for ſtealing Tobacco out of the Hogſheads at Bottolph's Wharf the Property of the Merchants; and on the Oath of ſaid Emmerſon, were committed to the Poultry Compter.

Two Perſons are taken at Hockley in the Hole charged with robbing Mr. Gore of Hoxton, and ſtabbing him in his Breaſt, a few Nights ſince, between Holloway-Mount and St. Agnes le Clate.

Thurſday 7-Night a Party of Soldiers, attended by two Conſtables, having a Warrant againſt Fill the noted Boxer, for a Robbery on the Highway and Information being given that he was at their Ale-houſe in Drury-Lane, they accordingly ſurrounded the Houſe, while the Conſtables and ſome of the Soldiers entered, and after ſome Reſiſtance took him. There was found upon him a Cutlaſs and two Piſtols, one of which he attempted to diſcharge, but was happily prevented. He was carried before Juſtice Fielding, who committed him to the Gatehouſe for further Examination, and Yeſterday under the Care of a Party of Guards, committed to Newgate. He is admitted an Evidence, having impeached twenty-eight of the Gang he belonged to and four of them have ſince been taken.

From the Paris A-la main, Dec. 14,

M: de Blanc-Meſnil, Firſt Preſident of the Court of Aids, is declared Chancellor; but he is not to have the Seals, they being given to M. Machault, who is to continue Comptroller General of the Finances, he was Yeſterday put into the Poſſeſſion of the Seals of France with the uſual Solemnity on the like Occaſion, and received thereupon the Compliments of all the Court, and a great Number of other Perſons of Diſtinction.

M. the Count d'Argenſon, Miniſter and Secretary of State, has laid before his Majeſty a Plan for the Erection and eſtabliſhment of a military Academy, in which ſhall be educated no leſs than 500 young Gentlemen who ſhall be carefully and daily inſtructed in all the various military Exercises that are requiſite to be known and practiſed by every Officer of War. And 'tis currently ſaid, that it is to be ſupported out of the Funds of ſeveral Abbies, which are to fall under a new Regulation, according as they from Time to Time ſhall become vacant.

'Tis ſaid that the Marquis de Puyſieux has lately intimated to the Earl of Albemarle, that the Proceedings of the Subjects of Great Britain againſt the Indians attached to the French, at Nova Scotia, are looked upon as a Breech of the Tranquility ſubſiſting between the two Crowns!

Mrs. Keith's Corpſe was removed from her Huſband's Houſe in May-Fair, the Middle of October 1749, to an Apothecary's in South-Audley Street, where ſhe lies in a Room hung with Mourning, and is to continue there 'till Mr. Keith can attend her Funeral.——Several Perſons belonging to Churches and Chapels, together with many others, ſuppoſing the Marriages at May-Fair New Chapel detrimental to their Intereſt, have made it their Buſineſs to raiſe and clamour, but in ſuch a Manner as not to deſerve an Anſwer, becauſe every thing they have ſaid tends only to expoſe their own Ignorance and Malice, in the Opinion of People of good Senſe and Underſtanding.—The Way to Mr. Keith's Chapel is thro' Piccadilly, by the End of St. James's-Street, and down Clarges-Street, and turn on the Left-Hand. The Marriages (together with a Licence on a Five Shilling Stamp, and Certificate) are carried on for a Guinea as uſual, any Time 'till Four in the Afternoon, by another regular Clergyman, at Mr. Keith's Little Chapel in May-Fair, near Hyde-Park Corner, oppoſite the Great Chapel, and within Ten Yards of it. There is a Porch at the Door like a Country Church Porch.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Sarum, Dec. 10. We hear from Ringwood, that on Wedneſday laſt Edward Marler, Under Waggoner to Mr. Neeve, of Fordingbridge, was whipt through that Town at the Tail of a Cart; and that on Friday he went through the ſame Exerciſe at Fordingbridge, for endangering the Lives of Perſons of Diſtinction in that Neighbourhood, as they were travelling in their Coach: And that Richard Fulford, another Waggoner, belonging to the ſaid Maſter, was pardoned for the ſame Fault, but not without his paying a Sum of Money, finding Security for his good Behaviour for three Years, and Mr. Neeve diſcharging them both from ever driving that Road any more.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, Dec. 6. There is Advice that a Pirate Brigantine of great Force, and well-mann'd, infeſt the American Colonies, and has taken ſeveral trading Veſſels; two of them were very richly laden.

We have an Account from Inverneſs, that about a Fortnight ago, a Serjeant and eleven Men, belonging to the Regiment of Welch Fuzileers, quartered in and about that Place, having been ſent out on a Command for levying the Chess in Caithneſs, were all drowned in croſſing the River of Helmſdale in a Boat, between Sutherland and Caithneſs.

FOREING AFFAIRS.

SPAIN.

Madrid, Nov. 17, O. S. We expect to receive in a few Days the King of Great Britain's Ratification of the Convention that was ſigned the 5th of laſt Month by our Miniſters and Mr. Keene the Britiſh Plenipotentiary; and as it is ſtipulated therein, that 100000 l. Sterling ſhall be given to the Engliſh South Sea Company, as a Compenſation for all their Claims, Orders are already given for keeping that Sum in readineſs to be remitted to the ſaid Company. Orders have alſo been ſent to his Majeſty's Governors in the Indies, to conform to what has been ſettled by this Convention, in regard to the Navigation of the Engliſh in that Part of the World.

DENMARK.

Hamburgh, Nov. 30. O. S. The Ruſſian Troops have joined the Poles, and are employed in ſuppreſſing the Heydamacks, to whom they give no Quarters when they fall into their Hands.

BANKRUPTS.

James Waterſtone, now or late of Stoud, in the County of Glouceſter, Chapman.

Thomas Taylor of Mancheſter, in the County Palatine of Lancaſter, Chapman.

Malachi Lindon, of the Pariſh of St. James, within the Liberty of Weſtminſter and County of Middleſex, Carver and Chapman.

Thomas Leighton, of St. Bride's, London, Coach Maſter.

Tho. Whapham, of Mitcham in Surry, Whitſter.

Edward Cutter of Newcaſtle upon Tyne, Brewer and Maltſter.

Michael Wooden, of the Pariſh of St. John Southwark, in the County of Surry, Shipwright and Chapman.

This Day are publiſhed,

THE NATURAL METHOD of curing the DISEASES of the Body, and the DISORDERS of the Mind depending on the Body.

In THREE PARTS.

I. GENERAL REFLECTIONS on the Oeconomy of Nature in Animal Life.

II. The MEANS and METHOD for preſerving Life and Faculties; and alſo concerning the NATURE and CURE of Acute, Contagious, and Cephalic Diſorders.

III. REFLECTIONS on the NATURE and CURE of particular Chronical Diſtempers.

By GEORGE CHEYNE, *M. D. R. C. Ed. & F. R. S.*

Alſo, by the ſame AUTHOR,

The Six following BOOKS, *viz.*

An ESSAY on HEALTH and LONG LIFE. *The* NINTH EDITION.

The ENGLISH MALADY; or, A Treatiſe of Nervous Diſeaſes of all Kinds, as Spleen, Vapours, Lowneſs of Spirits, Hypochondriacal and Hiſterical Diſtempers, *&c.* In THREE PARTS.

An ESSAY of the true Nature and due Method of treating the GOUT: Together with an Account of the Nature and Quality of BATH-WATERS, the Manner of uſing them, and the Diſeaſes in which they are proper: As alſo of the Nature and Cure of moſt Chronical Diſtempers. *The* FIFTH EDITION, *enlarged to more than double the former.*

A NEW THEORY of Acute and Slow-continued FEVERS: Wherein, beſides their Appearances and the Manner of their Cure, occaſionally the Structure of the GLANDS, and the Manner and Laws of *Secretion*, the Operation of *Purgative, Vomitive,* and *Mercurial* MEDICINES, are *Mechanically* explained. To which is prefixed, An ESSAY concerning the Improvement of the Theory of Medicine. *The* FOURTH EDITION, *corrected.*

The Philoſophical Principles of RELIGION, Natural and Revealed. In TWO PARTS. I. Containing the Elements of Natural Philoſophy, and the Proofs of Natural Religion. II. The Nature of Miracles, together with the Philoſophic Principles of Revealed Religion. *The* THIRD EDITION.

An ESSAY on REGIMEN, together with five Diſcourſes, Medical, Moral, and Philoſophical: Serving to illuſtrate the Principles and Theory of Philoſophical Medicine, and point out ſome of its Moral Conſequences. *The* NINTH EDITION.

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Of the Government and general Policy of a State.——Of the Power, Rights, and Duties of the Sovereign.——Of his Council and their Duty.—— Of his Revenue, and their Duty who are employ'd about it.——Of the Means to procure Plenty of all Things in a State.——Of the Policy relating to the Uſe of the Sea and Sea-Ports, &c.——Of the Officers and others employed in publick Functions.——Of Crimes and Offences, viz. of Embezzlement of the Publick Money; of Extortions, &c. committed by Officers.——Of fraudulent Bankruptcies, &c.——Of the Order of judicial Proceedings.——Of the Inſtitution of Criminal Proſecutions, &c.

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As alſo the SIXTH EDITION of the SUPPLEMENT to it, both of them Reviſed and Enlarged, and now printed together in One Volume.

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PROLIFICK ELIXIR,

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BEING the only true and Infallible Cure for Impotency in Men; and Barrenneſs in Women, in the Univerſe, and which it at once accompliſhes without the leaſt Trouble, even after all other Remedies have fail'd, as Thouſands have Experienced, and that by promoting the chearful Curricle of the Blood and Juices, raiſing all the Fluids from their languid depreſſed State, to one more florid and ſparkling; opening all Obſtructions, fortifying the Nerves, encreaſing the Animal Spirits, reſtoring a Juvenile Bloom, and evidently repleniſhing the cruſpy Fibres of the whole Habit, with a generous Warmth and balmy Moiſture, and thereby invigorating it to ſuch a Degree as not to be imagin'd, but by thoſe who have experienced how exceedingly and ſuddenly it renovates, recruits and powerfully ſtrengthens all the Animal Faculties, and Generative Powers in both Sexes. It inforces a bright lively Diſpoſition baniſhes Melancholy, and inſpires Mirth and Gladneſs of Heart beyond Expreſſion.

Abundance of Ladies, who for ſeveral Years were deem'd incurably Barren, have after twice taking it, conceived and became Fruitful, and great Numbers of Gentlemen, who by raſh living, Strains, or Salt Abuſes, had render'd themſelves incapable of Procreation, have ſoon been enabled by it to propagate their Species, inſomuch, that very many illuſtrious Families, who, for want of Children, were almoſt inconſolable, are now bleſt with happy Iſſue, and are (under Providence) indebted to this Great Medicine for their Heirs.

It reſtores all Diſorders of the Stomach, creates an Appetite, procures a good Digeſtion, and in all Weakneſs of Body, or Decay of Conſtitution of any Kind, is a moſt infallible Reſtorative, and even ſeems to keep back the Effects of Old Age it ſelf.

It is to be taken but a few Drops at a Time, has a very fine Flavour, is pleaſant to the Palate, Cordial to the Stomach, and can be had only at the Gentlewoman's at the Two Blue Poſts in Haydon Yard in the Minories at 5 s. a Bottle, ſealed up with printed Directions, and Advice at large.

The moſt wonderful cleanſing and ſtrengthning Drops for all Sorts of Gleets, and Seminal Weakneſſes and Imbecilities of the Generative Parts and Faculties, preventing Miſcarriages in Women; and to cleanſe and ſtrengthen the Reins, Kidnies and Bladder, cure weak Backs, Strangeuries, Gravel, and Stoppage of the Urine, and for which it has gained ſuch Repute, that near 30000 *Bottles have been ſold ſince April* 1734, *that they were firſt publiſh'd.*

THESE incomparable Drops, which for the abovesaid Diſorders are not to be equall'd in the whole Art of Medicine, were preſcrib'd by the late Dr. Ratcliffe, for a certain noble Lord, who for a long Time had been veſt with an old obſtinate Gleet and Weakneſs, of which he was cured by them in a few Days, beyond all Expectation, after he had been harraſs'd with Electuaries, Bolmſes, Pills, Potions, Injections, and a hundred other Medicines, for many Months together in vain.

The Apothecary who prepared them for him according to the Doctor's Preſcription (which he has ſtill upon his File) has made Uſe of them ever ſince to Numbers of People in the very worſt of Gleets, ſeminal and genital Imbecilities and Infirmities, Pains in the Back and Reins, Diſorders of the Urine and Gravel, &c. with the utmoſt Succeſs and Safety; as alſo in all Weakneſſes from Strains, as well as Venereal Relicts, exceſſive Coition, Self-Pollution, ſeminal Emiſſions in Sleep, Falls, Blows, Wrenches, and the like, in both Sexes.

And as they have never once failed him, even in Caſes thought to be incurable, he now, for general Good, has made them publick: And that the meaner Sort of People might partake of the Benefit of ſo divine a Remedy as well as the Rich, he has put them up in Bottles of but 3 s. 6 d. each, tho' for the Excellency of their Effects they are worth their Weight in Gold, more eſpecially as one Bottle of them generally Cures, even in the moſt draining Gleets, and grievous Relaxations and Weakneſſes of the Seminals and Genitals, as alſo of the Back and Reins, that are.

Nor can there be prepared, by any Art or Skill, a more cleanſing and healing, or a more ſtrengthening and invigorating Medicine, or one that can more effectually cure Impotency, or promote Fertility, than this, as every one that but once tries it will ſay, by their ſoon finding the Difference between this and other Remedies; for it will do more in one Day towards reſtoring in theſe Weakneſſes than any others can in ten, and is of ſo corroborating a Nature that it may be entirely rely'd upon for curing perfectly and firmly, without Fear of Relapſe, even in the tendereſt Conſtitutions, which can hardly be ſtiſh of any other Medicines, and it is withal ſo elegantly pleaſant to the Palate, and ſo agreeable to the Stomach that the niceſt Perſon is delighted with it.

Mr. Weſt, Goldſmith, who us'd to ſell theſe Drops being dead, they are now Sold only by his Son-in Law, Mr Johnſon, a Baker, at the Seven Stars, in Vere-ſtreet, near Clare-Market, ſealed up, with Directions, for any Meſſenger upon asking only for a Bottle of Drops and paying 2 s 6 d.

The only short and infallible Cure for that reigning Disease the SCURVY *and all Scorbutic Humours, tho' arrived in the highest or most inveterate Degree, or of ever so many Years standing, and that without a sensible Evacuation, or the least Purging, which, by an unaccountable Mistake, is generally advised, altho' always found rather to encrease an confirm the Scurvy than cure it.*

By the so much fam'd and most Pleasant Chymical DROPS.

WHICH, without the least Trouble, Confinement, or any Disorder whatever, does at once strike at the true Cause of the Scurvy, and entirely destroy it, and all Scorbutick Humors and Effects, Root and Branch, so as never to return again, as many Thousands of both Sexes have experienced, and as all who take them in Three Days Time are convinced; for they almost instantly alter the morbid State of the Juices, purify the Blood, sweeten all the Fluids, cleanse them from Impurities, and directly clear the whole Habit from all Spots, Blotches, black and blue Marks, Itchings, foul Eruptions or Breakings out, Weakness of the Limbs, languid Heaviness of the whole Body, wandering Pains, Weakness of the Back, and all the vast Variety of Symptoms by which the Scurvy imitates and often lies conceal'd under the Appearance of the Rheumatism, and many other Distempers.

And for strengthening the Stomach, immediately creating a good Appetite, causing a regular and easy Digestion of Food, and curing all windy Effects and Disorders of the first Passages, (whence proceed Head-Achs, Vapours, and other Indispositions) no Bitters, nor any other Medicine upon Earth can compare with them, insomuch that besides infallibly curing the Scurvy, in all its Shapes and Appearances they assuredly and directly cure the Green-Sickness in Virgins, Worms of all Kinds, in Young or Old, and almost all other Chronick Diseases, which are chiefly occasioned by Indigestion and flatulent Crudities in the Stomach and Bowels) and certainly prevent Fevers, Agues, and other acute Diseases.

They are wonderfully Cordial and Restorative, strengthen and clean the whole Machine, and, as soon as taken, make the Patient pleasantly lightsome, brisk and vigorous to Admiration, and are good for all Sorts of Persons, to preserve as well as to procure a sound and healthful State of Body.

But the great Reputation these so much fam'd and most pleasant Chymical DROPS have so universally gain'd among Persons of Eminence, for their suddenly and infallibly curing the Scurvy and all Scorbutick Humors, and other Chronick Diseases, in such an easy and agreeable Manner, have occasioned many to imitate them, some under the same, and others under other Names; be careful therefore not to be deceived, but be sure to have the Right, which, by the Author's Special Appointment, are to be had, only at the Gentlewoman's at the two blue Polls in Haydon Yard in the Minories, at 3s. 6d a Bottle, with Directions.

ANTI-SIPHYLICON.

THE only short and most infallible CURE in the Universe for the *Venereal Disease* from the slightest Infection to the most extreme and deplorable Degree of it, even when the Blood and Juices are thoroughly contaminated with its malignant *Virus*, and the very Bones are affected with it.

Fresh Infections, call'd Claps, with all their attendant Symptoms, tho' ever so severe, are entirely carried off by it in a few Days, and to as effectually to prevent the Blood and Juices from being tainted with any remaining Relicks, on one Hand, or a seminal Gleet, or Weakness, to happen on the other.

And the most inveterate Degree of the *French Illness*, attended with nocturnal Pains, universal Breakings-out, and all other the most exasperated Symptoms, are soon overcome by it, and effectually and much more safely cured than by Salivation, Inunction, or any other Method whatever, and in so easy and pleasant a Manner, without imparing Strength, or occasioning any Inconvenience, as loudly to bespeak it the only apposite Remedy, or true *Venereal Antidote* in the World, and this some Thousands have, to their great Joy, experienced.

It is pleasant to take, occasions no Sickness or Disorder, nor requires Confinement, but may be taken, and the Cure be accomplished, without the Knowledge of the nearest Friend.

Those who suspect they have received an Injury may, by only a Dose or two of it, be perfectly freed from all Apprehensions; for it suffers no lurking Venom to lie hid in the Body, but wholly extirpates it, Root and Branch, in a gentle, easy, and effectual Manner.

All such, likewise, as doubt they have some remaining Relicks of former Injuries, may, by a few Doses of it, entirely free themselves from all Suspicions of that Kind; for it admits of no Foulness, Corruption, or Putrefaction whatever, to remain in the Fluids, or to adhere to the Solids; and, on that Account, in all Scorbutick, Scrophulous, and even Leprous Eruptions, or Foulnesses of the Skin, or glandulous Swellings, and Impurities of the Juices, it does more by one Dose than any other Medicine, yet known, can by ten.

The Price of this most noble *Anti-Siphylicon* is but six Shillings a Pot, which, considering its extraordinary Efficacy, one Pot only being sufficient, in most Cases, to accomplish the Cure, is not a tenth Part of its Value; and is ready sealed up, with a Book of Instructions, by the Perusal of which all Persons who were ever affected with any Degree of the *Venereal Disease* may perfectly understand their own Condition, and certainly know when, and when not, the *Venereal Poison* is entirely rooted out of their Bodies.

Note, This Grand Anti-Siphylicon is now, by the Author's Appointment, to be had only at Mr. Eglinton's (Mr. Radford being deceased) at the Golden Pair of Spectacles against the East-End of the New Church in the Strand, London. *Ask only for a Six Shilling Pot for the Scurvy. No Letters answer'd, unless Post-paid.*

GLEETS and SEMINAL WEAKNESSES,

SO destructive to the Constitution, and ruinous not only to the unhappy Individual labouring under them, by draining away the Radical Moisture or very Essence of Life, and inducing Consumptions, Nervous Disorders, &c. but to Posterity also, insomuch as those afflicted with such Gleetings, if not wholy disabled, as very many are, from propagating their Species, are yet render'd incapable of begetting any other than puny, miserable, and short-liv'd Issue.

These wasting Gleetings, occasion'd by Self-pollution, excessive Venery, severe Purging for Venereal Injuries, or by violent Strains, &c. and which have been deem'd by almost all Physicians and Surgeons to be so very difficult to overcome, are now to certainly known to be directly, and in a manner at once perfectly cur'd by the Grand Restitutive Balsamick Electuary, that no one, how bad soever, need despair of being entirely set to Rights by it in a few Days.

It is from this its most extraordinary Efficacy, that so many Practitioners in Town and Country now send for it for their Patients, as finding it to be the only sure and infallible Remedy that can be safely rely'd upon in those Cases. The Price of this Grand Medicine is 6s. a Pot, seal'd up, with a Book of Instructions, highly necessary to be read by all Persons whoever were afflicted with any Disorder of the Seminal Vessels or neighbouring Parts.

Note, This fam'd Balsamic Electuary is now, by the Author's Appointment, to be had only at Mr. Eglinton's (Mr. Radford being deceased) at the Golden Pair of Spectacles against the East-End of the New Church in the Strand, London. Ask only for a 6s. Pot of Balsamic Electuary. No Letters answer'd unless Post-paid.

The So-much Fam'd HYPO-DROPS.

WHICH in a few Days infallibly cure *Hypochondriack Melancholy* in *Men*, and the *Vapours* in *Women*, so as never to return again, be they ever so severe, or of many Years standing, and even after all other Remedies have prov'd ineffectual; and that by immediately striking at the very Root or true Cause, as well as remedying the Effects, of those perplexing Maladies and all their Variety of Symptoms, by which they mimick, by Turns, almost all the Diseases poor Mortals are afflicted with, and have their Rise from a depraved Appetite, vicious Ferment in the Stomach, and Indigestion of Food, whence proceed Crudities and flatulent or windy Disorders in the first Passages, ill Fumes, sour Belchings, Chonick, and Unnatural in the Bowels; which Crudities offend the Nerves, and, by Consent of Parts, affect the Head, and produce sometimes Giddiness, Dimness of Sight, confused Thoughts, pertinacious Watchings, troublesome Sleep, Frights, groundless Fears, and the deepest Melancholy, with direful Views and terrible Apprehensions, at other times, Fits, flushing Heats, Reachings, Faintness, Lowness and Sinking of Spirits, and Palpitation of the Heart, Startings, Tremblings and Twitchings in the Limbs and other Parts, with many convulsive Disorders, sharp Pains, fix'd or wandering, Pain and Weakness in the Back, and other, almost innumerable and grievous Symptoms, which miserably afflict vast Numbers of both Sexes.

All which Symptoms in their sharpest Paroxysms, these stomach fam'd and most pleasant Drops (which are Chymically prepar'd from the most valuable Spectacles in the Mineral, Vegetable, and Animal Kingdoms, and exalted to the highest Degree of Perfection possible) instantly quell, and at the same time annihilate their real Cause, directly bringing the Stomach into right Order, creating a good Appetite, rectifying the Digestion, occasioning laudable Chyle, and, of course, good Blood, Plenty of calm, free, and cheerful Spirits, a regular Circulation of all the Fluids, and Strength of Nerves, so that both Cause and Effects of Melancholy and Vapours, are thoroughly removed by them, almost on the Spot, as the many Thousands of both Sexes they have perfectly cured evince.

Whoever takes them for three Days only, will be sensible they are absolutely to be depended upon for an effectual and lasting Cure, and certain it is, that no Medicine upon Earth can equal them; be careful therefore to have the right Drops, which are to be had only at Mrs. Holt's, at the Cross Keys and Star, below the Royal Exchange, in Cornhill, at 2s. 6d. a Bottle, with Directions, at large.

To Persons of either Sex,
Afflicted with any Species of the PALSY, *or other* Nervous Decays.

NEVER were NERVOUS DISEASES, PALSIES, and PARALYTICK DISORDERS so frequent as of late they have been, nor have the usual Remedies been found adequate to those pertinacious Distempers: This occasioned a Physician, who employed his Thoughts much concerning them, to adapt a Medicine, a Sovereign Elixir peculiar to, and effectual for, the Palsy, and all other Nervous Complaints now reigning, which, after he had experienced on vast Numbers of Persons of both Sexes, and always with surprizing Success, even so as infallibly to cure by it the Palsy, and all Paralytick Effects and Nervous Disorders, he permitted it to be made publick for a general Good, that so those labouring under these miserable Ailments might know where to meet with a safe and most certain Cure, which it accomplishes in so short a Time, and with such Ease and Pleasure (a few Drops of it being a Dose, highly agreeable to the Palate, and comforting to the Stomach and Bowels) as is almost incredible to relate.

But the taking one Bottle of it only demonstrates its prodigious Efficacy to every one, and the Patient soon finds all Numbness, Deadness, and shaking, or Resolution of the Nerves, as well as all convulsive, cramp like, or painful Contractions of them, vanish and return no more, and this, though these Diseases have been of many Years standing, and whether occasioned by long Illness, fast Living, hard drinking, or any other Causes, for it performs all that can be wished for in Nervous Cases, creates an Appetite, expells Wind, rectifies the Digestion, occasions laudable Chyle, attenuates the Blood and Juices, causes a free and regular Circulation of 'em thro' the Capillary Vessels, revives and increases the Spirits, warms, comforts, strengthens, and replenishes the Brain and whole Nervous System, hence the Sinews, Tendons, Ligaments, and all the enfeebled Parts are invigorated, the Limbs restored to their pristine Soundness and Strength, and the Palsy and all Paralitick Disorders and Nervous Decays suddenly cured by it, to the Admiration of the Patients themselves, and all about them.

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